

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 83

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 33d av. and 32d st.—LIZ GORINGEN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND—A DAY WELL SPENT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. AC—JUDGE DOWLING—KENO.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ORFELLO.

WOODS' MUSEUM Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.—ROMANCE AND REALITY.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—LORE, DORF AND STARR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINDA'S SEVENTEEN NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE CITY OF ST. MARY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS' HALL, 65 Broadway.—NORFOLK MINISTERS' HALL, 23d street, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINISTERS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LON'S MINISTERS.

NEW YORK CIRQUE, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCENES AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 24, 1871.

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Go HOME—Congress.

WANTED—An enlargement of a graveyard, for the political burial of certain members of our Legislature.

WHERE DO THEY KEEP THEIR FUNDS?—The Paris "reds," it is reported, called upon the Paris Rothschilds for a little loan, but those great dealers in national securities "couldn't see it." Their surplus funds, no doubt, like the Bonapartes, are safe in England.

CONGRESS.—Both houses of Congress continued their discussion upon anti-Ku Klux measures yesterday. Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, made a very unworthy attempt to go behind the resolution of the Senate restricting legislation to affairs in the South, and introduced a resolution censuring the President for using the naval forces against Hayti, but the expiration of the morning hour and the remonstrance of Senators Morton and Conkling stopped him. In the House the debate on Southern legislation was rather lively, Butler coming nearer a bloody affair in his encounter of wits with Morgan than at any time in his life since Dutch Gap. A special committee was appointed to consider the President's message, and the House adjourned until Monday.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—By telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent at Havana we learn that the trouble in Porto Rico arising out of the success of the liberals in the recent elections is assuming serious proportions and may lead to bloodshed. A very inflammatory manifesto has been issued, and it is evident that the feeling existing between the two parties is of the most bitter character. The action of the home government in removing an officer has excited the indignation of those in Havana who desire to run the government of the island of Cuba, and they have sent a despatch to Madrid asking that the removed officer be reinstated. Should the reply be unfavorable, it is said that the authority of King Amadeus will be quietly ignored. Rumors existed that an expedition under General Quesada had been successfully landed near Trinidad, but they needed confirmation.

A GROWL WHICH MEANS SOMETHING.—The growl of Count Bismarck that within twenty-four hours a certain telegraph wire connecting with the heart of Paris from the outside must be restored, or the German army will look into the matter.

SENATOR CREAMER'S ASSESSMENT BILL, introduced in the Senate yesterday, has a very suspicious look, coming so closely on the new Tax Levy bill. Probably the clear-headed Senators who father the two bills will explain their connection with one another.

The Struggle Between Order and Anarchy in France—Horrible Scenes in Paris—Bismarck Threatens to Return.

Our special and other despatches from Paris reveal a state of things which has had no parallel since the Reign of Terror. A special despatch of our own, to be found elsewhere in these columns, is deserving of very particular attention. It would seem that on Wednesday evening a fresh outbreak took place in the city of Paris. An altercation between two men created excitement, gathered a crowd and brought out the armed insurgents, who fired recklessly on the crowd in the Place Vendôme, killing not fewer than fifty persons and wounding many. Large crowds of respectable people began to assemble on the Boulevards des Italiens and des Capucines, and on the open space before the Grand Opera House. The crowd was unarmed; but, having made some demonstrations in favor of order, the insurgents fired upon them, killing and wounding large numbers. The result of the fire, according to our special, was that the Rue de la Paix was covered with dead and wounded. On the mass, which retired in confusion along the Street of Peace, the firing was continued, and hundreds of all sexes and of all ages were mercilessly destroyed. Our other despatches are alarming and horrible in their details. The Rue de la Paix, we are told, is a pool of blood, and no man's life is safe in Paris. The insurgents have so overawed the authorities of the Bank of Paris that they have obtained one million of francs against the deposit of a formal Treasury bond. A demand had been made upon the Rothschilds, which was peremptorily refused.

The most important piece of intelligence which we print this morning is contained in the letter which Jules Favre read to the Assembly from Count Bismarck. The Count claims that the events which have taken place in Paris have already resulted in violations of the treaty of peace. He demands that the telegraphic line which communicates with the city and the Germans, and which has been destroyed, be restored within twenty-four hours; if not restored, the forts occupied by the Germans will open fire upon the city. The wretched condition of the government and of the National Assembly is revealed in the answer of Jules Favre, who stated that "the government had no means of repairing the telegraph, but would ask the Mayors of the arrondissements through which it passed to have it restored and put in working order. A special despatch from Versailles to the London Daily News says "the letter of Count Bismarck created a sensation in the Assembly, and that M. Favre in his remarks hinted that if the insurgents did not yield, the government would co-operate with the Germans."

This is certainly a lively budget of news. What are we to think of it? What can we think of it but this—That France has afresh revealed the spirit which has made the years 1792, 1793, 1794, immortal in the history of crime; that she has for the fourth or fifth time since 1789 given proof that she is absolutely unfit for self-government; that the breed has so degenerated that to-day there is no man who can take up the reins and curb the fiery steed of Revolution; that, to speak plainly, the *Grande Nation*, the land of Corneille and Molière, of Bossuet and Fénelon, of Richelieu and Mazarin, the land of philosophers and statesmen, of warriors and philanthropists, of writers and poets, is to be regarded as nothing better than an offensive ulcer on the body politic of the world? In the present condition of Paris we see revived those horrible scenes which were repeated at intervals from the storming of the Bastille in 1791, 1793, up until the fall of Robespierre in 1794. This shooting down of the populace by the populace warrants us to expect another Reign of Terror. We have had what may be compared to the massacre of the Swiss; time only is necessary to give us the massacres on the Champ de Mars, the butcheries in the prisons, the midnight *fustillades* and *noyades*, the guillotine and other becoming fruits of a revolutionary tribunal or of a Committee of Public Safety. One thing, however, is impossible. The revolution of 1789 marched through blood and sorrow to strength and victory and glory. The revolution of 1871 has no such prospect before it. It is this prospect which now animates the "reds," which sustains their hopes, which incites them to deeds of blood. France is no longer France in the ancient sense. In comparison with her former self she is dwarfed, stunted, insignificant. In addition to all this Europe has passed under entirely new conditions. United, France was more than a match for any of her neighbors. Now she is surrounded on all hands by neighbors more powerful than herself. And, what is more important still, Germany has her foot upon her, and a word only is requisite to make all the rebellious elements submissive to the will of the conqueror. Nothing, therefore, but misery can result from this wild and lawless movement.

We are unwilling to hold France responsible for the sin and folly of Paris; but France has been too slow in her movements to put down the rowdy elements of the capital city. It is possible that the men now in power are more to blame than the masses of the French people. We cannot forget that the National Assembly has been but recently elected; that the election of members to the Assembly was fairly and honorably conducted; that M. Thiers was the choice of the French people, and that nothing has happened in the interval to justify a change of the national sentiment. The present National Assembly and the new government have had, unquestionably, a most difficult task to perform. It was not unnatural that they should act with moderation, and feel their way cautiously out of the many and perplexing difficulties with which they felt themselves surrounded. It is possible, however, to be too cautious; and we cannot hold M. Thiers and the Assembly guiltless in this particular. Directly it was known that the Nationals at Montmartre were possessed of guns the government ought to have demanded their surrender, and in the event of refusal they would have had a fair right to insist on the return of the Germans. The initial blunder of the government of M. Thiers was the toleration of the Montmartrists. If it were not deemed desirable to ask the Germans to return the govern-

ment ought to have staked its existence in an effort to dislodge and subdue the insurgents. If there was a shadow of justification for timidity and hope every pretext for delay was removed by the cool-blooded murders of Generals Leconte and Clement-Thomas. The time for prompt and decisive action had come, and M. Thiers ought, with or without the sanction of the National Assembly, to have acted promptly or resigned. If the National Assembly was not with him it was his business to make known the fact and to save his own reputation. As it is, the opportunity is gone, and the presumption is that the Germans alone can save France from self-destruction. On the 20th of June, 1792, two young men stood by witnessing the disgraceful scenes enacted in the Tuileries. When the poor King, in obedience to the mob, appeared at a window with the cap of liberty on his head, one of these young men exclaimed:—"The wretches! They should cut down the first five hundred with grapeshot, and the remainder would soon take to flight." That young man was Napoleon Bonaparte. It was the want of such a man then that allowed France to drift into all the excesses of the Reign of Terror. It is the want of such a man now that has lost to France this other golden opportunity.

The Latest News from France—More Fraternization of Soldiers with Insurgents.

Our latest despatches from France report that the insurgents in Paris have begun the organization of a regular government by the appointment of a delegate Minister of War and a delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. Neither of the appointees is known to fame. On Wednesday last the Central Republican Committee ordered the occupation of the fort of Vincennes. The fort was occupied without opposition, the garrison, composed of troops of the line, fraternizing with the insurgents as soon as they appeared. Excepting the intelligence of the massacre in Paris there is no item of news from France which we publish this morning as important as this. Are we to regard this second fraternization with insurgents as evidence of the spirit which prevails in the entire French army? It is remarkable, indeed, that the regulars should refuse to fight the mob of anarchists now ruling Paris, and their refusal bodes little good for M. Thiers' government and for France. In view of the disgraceful surrender of Fort Vincennes it will not surprise us in the least should the insurgents advance on Versailles, to hear that the army assembled there had deserted the authorities and forced them to seek safety in flight. The news certainly gives to such an event an air of decided probability.

Senator Bradley's Life Insurance Bill.

The practical inefficiency of all the measures introduced into the Legislature with the view of amending the laws of this State in respect to life insurance has at length induced certain parties, whose evident experience of the subject entitles them to be considered as an authority, to bring before the House a bill which may be considered as possessing at least the desirable quality of simplicity. This bill which has been introduced by Senator Bradley places the power where it ought really to reside—namely, in the hands of the department which has been duly appointed to watch over the interests of the policy-holders in our life companies, and whose duty is also to guard these companies against ignorant and unprincipled attacks, tending to undermine the whole system of life insurance rather than to offer any recognized protection to the public.

In the main the provisions of this bill give force to all previous laws and strengthen the authority of the department and of its superintendent, Mr. G. W. Miller. On this gentleman is conferred the power of making a thorough investigation at any time of the affairs and condition of our life companies, to watch narrowly the character of their investments, and to verify the correctness of their annual statements, whenever, at his discretion, he may deem it necessary.

We doubt whether it should be left to the discrimination of the department to estimate the reserve or non-participating policies on a basis of interest not less than four and one-half, or not more than six per cent per annum, and in view of the rates of premium charged by companies doing business in this form. But, as Mr. Miller has evidently at heart the general welfare of insurance interests, we may leave this point with confidence to his decision.

An important feature of the bill is the blow which it aims at the establishment of all such mushroom institutions as those which have of late years started into life, bringing discredit on the system and injury to the community. The enactment that no life insurance company shall hereafter proceed to business without a paid-up capital of \$500,000, invested in first class securities, one-half of which must be deposited with the department at Albany, will probably be a salutary check upon such organizations.

The comprehensiveness of this bill, should it become a statute, will, we think, and much of that ill-advised tinkering with our insurance laws which has really led to no practical good results. Life insurance interests in this State have now assumed proportions which demand the authority of a practised hand, the aid of those thoroughly acquainted with the science and its working, and, by no means, the interference of the inexperienced.

We understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has indefinitely postponed the consideration of a life insurance bill similar to the one introduced at Albany by Mr. Flagg, on the ground that it legalizes fraud.

M. THIERS IN A FIX—Between the Paris "reds" and the Germans. To save France and lift her to her feet again he may have to call in the strong arm that laid her in the dust.

HOW TO CARRY NEW YORK FOR THE REPUBLICANS—Persistence in the present style of legislation at Albany.

THE PROPOSED NEW REGISTRY BILL opens up another way for repeaters to do their work. If they have not registered they may be allowed to vote on showing under oath any good cause for not registering. The genteel democracy in power must not surrender important matters to the disaffected roughs in this manner. They must remember the great work of 1872 before them.

The President's Message on Southern Disorders—Special Legislation Recommended.

The President has at last done that which he should have done at the meeting of the present session of Congress. He has sent up to the two houses a message recommending, as imperatively demanded, legislation on certain matters. He says that in some of the States (meaning the Southern States) life and property are insecure and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous; that he is satisfied that the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities concerned, and that he is doubtful whether his authority to act in the premises under existing laws is sufficient for the emergencies suggested. He therefore urges such legislation as will authorize him freely to act in the protection of life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States, and suggests that the extraordinary executive powers which may thus be conferred upon him shall by the law be limited to the interval between the final adjournment of the present session and the reassembling of the two houses at the next session of Congress.

The message is to the point and to the purpose; but if General Grant on the organization of this Congress on the 4th of March had informed the two houses as to the measures of legislation in his judgment urgently required, and as to other measures which might be safely postponed, the work suggested might have been done and the session closed a week or a fortnight ago. In the absence of any specific recommendations from the Executive, on the other hand, the two houses have been blundering along in the dark, and the members identified with the administration, for lack of better employment, have been wrangling among themselves and widening the demoralizations of the republican party. In realizing the fact that he has been too modest by half in this matter, and that it is sound policy as well as his duty to communicate frankly and promptly his views upon public affairs to Congress, General Grant, it is to be hoped, will not stand upon any foolish reservations of non-intervention hereafter touching the legislation of Congress. The two houses expect him, and the country expects him, "from time to time," as the constitution requires, to "give the Congress information of the state of the Union" and to "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The constitution says not that he may, but that "he shall" do this. Hence we may say General Grant, in failing to send up a message to Congress "on the state of the Union" at the organization of this session failed in his duty. He did not like, perhaps, to interfere or seem to interfere with the free action of Congress; but it is his business to interfere, as the law of his office requires.

Better late, however, than never, though it is best to act promptly where duty is concerned. Doubtless a law will now be passed covering the necessities suggested by this special message. In his information that in some of the States "life and property are insecure," General Grant, doubtless, means especially the States of North and South Carolina; the danger suggested in the carrying of the mails applies to the late case in Kentucky, in which, from the mobbing of the negro mail carrier, the mails on that route have been suspended. As to the dangers connected with the collection of the revenue, the President means those contraband whiskey distillers and their confederates who, in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and elsewhere, not only defy the internal revenue officers, but kill them or drive them away. In all these lawless doings General Grant unquestionably means that the Southern Ku Klux Klans are chiefly the guilty parties, from his reference to the evidence before the Senate, and the legislation hinted at is something in the shape of the law of Washington's time for the suppression of the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection. We suppose, too, that some such bill as that proposed by Senator Pomeroy will be passed, authorizing the President, in any district where he may deem it necessary, to suspend the habeas corpus, to declare martial law, and to employ the army and navy against the lawless bands indicated.

Beyond this legislation General Grant has nothing to recommend as necessary at the present session. In other words, he suggests no legislation at present on the tariff or the internal revenue—the very subjects upon which the whole people are most deeply interested. He is in no hurry about St. Domingo, and here he is right. St. Domingo can wait a little longer. Lastly, it would appear that he expects nothing from the Joint High Commission or from the Darien exploring expedition requiring the detention of Congress. Perhaps he expects that the "Joint High" diplomats on the Alabama claims and on the fishing line will fight it out in dining and wining, "if it takes all summer." The President, in a word, calls upon Congress to authorize him to fight the Ku Klux Klans; and this will probably be the republican programme for the fall elections.

THE LEGISLATURE HAS VOTED FIVE MILLIONS for the viaduct railroad. Why not say twenty-five millions, and be done with it?

THE PARIS INSURGENTS AND THE SINEWS OF WAR.—The Paris insurgents have, it appears, obtained a million of francs from the Bank of France on a bond. We may perhaps hear to-day that they have robbed the bank without giving a bond. Count Bismarck is right. The Germans are wanted in Paris.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD BILL was amended in the Senate yesterday by a clause authorizing the city of New York to take stock in the road to the amount of five million dollars, and was then passed. Notwithstanding the pneumatic flurry, it seems probable that this is the bill whereupon the leaders of the Legislature will sweep their whole force for the purpose of carrying it through; and, whatever may be its demerits, it is certainly far preferable to the underground imposition.

JAMAICA.—By telegram from the HERALD's special correspondent in Kingston we learn that the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for steam communication between Kingston and New York has been extended twelve months.

WAITING FOR THE (CONNECTICUT) WAGON—Congress. Better adieu.

The Proposed Amendments to the City Charter.

Mr. Tweed has introduced in the State Senate a bill proposing certain amendments to the city charter, which the Legislature last year secured for us after such determined opposition from the rough democracy. Of course the charter was not altogether perfect. If it had been it might never have become a law, but it was a great improvement on the charter which we had previously had, and far preferable to the instrument that the young democracy proposed to give us, but the amendments that Mr. Tweed now proposes will, in some respects, improve it greatly. The most important changes proposed relate to the Board of Education, which is to be abolished, and a body substituted by appointment by the Mayor, to be called the Board of Public Instruction, the members to hold office for five years. The importance and benefit of this change can be seen at a glance. It takes the question of the education of the children of the metropolis out of the hands of the roughs and rowdies. The education of the children is the perpetuation of the State, and it is a ridiculous burlesque on the right of suffrage to entrust the choice of a Board of Education to the bunnies and repeaters who choose our Police Justices. But the proposed amendment is in itself imperfect, unless it does away with the petty local boards, where the corner grocery influence is most directly felt, and gives the chief board as full power in its special department as the Police Commissioners have in regard to the police system. It is also proposed to enlarge the powers of the Dock Commissioners. The other amendments are of minor importance. Corporation advertising is to be kept more within bounds, expenses for any purpose are to be incurred only out of appropriations already made, the Corporation Counsel is to be appointed and the deputies of the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Public Works are to be empowered to perform the duties of those offices during the absence of their chiefs.

Transformation of the Battery.

Twenty years ago the Battery was one of the greatest charms of this city. Located on the extreme point of the peninsula, abutting, we might almost say, into the sea, there were few localities in any city of the world more favored for a place of enjoyment—for a public promenade, for a sweet resting spot, where tired labor, upon a summer evening, could steal a little of the joys of heaven upon earth. The trees were green and the grass was fresh. The birds warbled in the branches and the voices of the sweetest singing birds of Europe could be heard in the Castle Garden Opera House, making the night air delicious with melody. But since then the Battery has been permitted to degenerate into a wilderness. Its trees had withered, the grass was trampled down into a mire, the shady walks lost even their outlines. But all this, we are glad to see, is changed now. A thorough transformation has taken place. The long neglected Battery begins to bloom again. Three thousand trees—mostly evergreens—have been already planted there, and as the season of flowers approaches the charm of manifold color will be added to break the uniformity of the verdure.

For this transformation and restoration of the Battery, as well as for the embellishment of all the other open spaces, large and small, whether we designate them as parks or squares, we are indebted to the Commissioners of Public Parks. They have certainly wrought a very pleasant revolution in all our public places, from our Grand Park to the Battery; so much so, indeed, that one would hardly recognize some localities, where dreariness, filth and squalor have been replaced by green and pleasant spots upon which the eye can look with delight. Take, for example, the City Hall Park. For many years it has been half a common and half a mudhole. Now the walks are smooth, dry and are passable. The evergreens fill up the place once occupied by the slouching, the politician and office-seeker. So it is with Tompkins square and all the other breathing places throughout the city. If we can make dull things bright and unsightly places beautiful, so much the better, and the greater merit is due to those who do it. We hope, therefore, that the Commissioners of Public Parks will go on in their present course. If there is anything which the city can afford to pay for it is a work like theirs, which will add to its beauty, improve the health and comfort of its population, and increase the value of its property. The cost may be high, but the value required will certainly be an equivalent for the money expended.

Repeal of the Income Tax Law Before Congress.

Several efforts have been made to repeal the Income Tax law and all have failed. A resolution to that effect came nearer passing the Senate on last Wednesday than at any other time either in that body or in the House of Representatives, and it is interesting to notice the vote. Mr. Casserly moved as an amendment to Mr. Anthony's resolution regarding affairs in the South the House bill to repeal the income tax. The vote stood on this twenty-seven yeas to twenty-seven nays. When the tie was declared Vice President Colfax looked anxiously around for some one to relieve him of the dilemma of deciding the question, but all had voted. Thereupon he voted nay, and by that defeated Mr. Casserly's amendment. If a full vote could be got at in the Senate this obnoxious and inequitable tax, probably, would be repealed. The Western men appear to be in favor of retaining the tax. It is not such a burden upon the people of their section as upon the North and such a wealthy city as New York. But it is an odious tax and such sectional legislation—such legislation in favor of one locality and against another—is unjust and contrary to sound national policy. It is amusing to see, however, the dilemma in which such a resolution as this of Mr. Casserly places those who are ambitious of reaching the White House and who are anxious to avoid all the shoals and quicksands that lie in the way of popular favor. Still it is doubtful if Mr. Colfax will make anything by defeating the proposition to repeal the income tax.

"LET THE DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD."

SIXTEEN are wanted in Albany.

Gambetta and Victor Hugo on the French Republic.

We publish in another page of the HERALD this morning two interesting letters from our special correspondents in Bordeaux, in which are detailed the conversations which took place during interviews with Victor Hugo and Gambetta. It will be observed in reading those letters that while M. Hugo is confident that the republic is surely established in France, M. Gambetta entertains an entirely different opinion. The latter believes the republic is not safe and that its permanent establishment is doubtful. The reasons for this he contends are to be found in the conclusion of the dishonorable peace just made with Prussia. Both, however, agree that the armies of France were miserably officered—a fact which will generally be admitted on all sides. M. Hugo declaims strongly against the government or Paris during the siege, applauds the heroism of the people, denounces General Trochu, and declares that if the Parisians had at their head a brave, competent and able soldier the army penned up in Paris would have been able to cut its way through the Prussian investment, made a junction with the army of the provinces, and have saved the country from the dishonorable and disgraceful terms imposed on it by Bismarck. M. Gambetta, on the other hand, rails loudly against the generals to whom the army of the provinces were entrusted. They not only lacked ability but wanted pluck, in the estimation of the ex-dictator, who believes that the war should have been continued until success was won. In speaking of General Bourbaki, M. Gambetta is particularly severe. According to the irrepressible ex-Minister, Bourbaki's army was well supplied with everything, and nothing short of the incompetency of the general commanding it could have worked its destruction and compelled it to save itself by flight into Switzerland. The opinions of MM. Gambetta and Hugo run in parallel channels regarding the prospects of the future. The peace just concluded is only a patched-up peace, they contend, and the war will be repeated when France is prepared to move. Should France be successful in the coming struggle, and there is little reason to doubt that she will, the successes of France will result in the establishment of the United States of Europe.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR VICTOR HUGO—To write a new book on "Les Misérables" of Paris, on the Jacobin platform of "liberty, equality and fraternity," or license, debauchery and wholesale murder.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Marshall Ward, of London, and Mr. John Galt, of Manchester, have arrived at the Brevoort House. Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Hoffman House. Ex-Mayor J. S. Rumsen, of Chicago, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Robert H. Pruyn, ex-member of Congress, from Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Andrew Jamieson, collector, of Alexandria, Va., is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel. General J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House. Judge Sanford and Judge Granger, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General R. D. Mussey, of Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on order visit. Mr. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. General Shirver, of West Point, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. W. L. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Madame Seebach was to perform last evening in the drama of "Griseida," but on account of some misunderstanding between Mr. Grau and the management of the Stadt theatre, which peremptorily refused to allow two prominent members of its company to go on in minor parts, the tragedy of "Love and Intrigue" (Kabale und Liebe) had to be substituted. A great number of people who wanted to see Madame Seebach in the character of Griseida were disappointed at the announcement of this change and left the theatre in disgust. The result was a crowded house in every part of the house and a "beggarly account" of empty money boxes. Those who were disappointed, however, a rain-fall, for Madame Seebach did not allow this unpleasant incident to dampen her spirits, but was in her best vein and employed all the resources of her genius in the interpretation of the difficult and arduous part of the heroine Louise. Nor did she fail to arouse the small audience to manifestations of enthusiasm. She invested the character with much pathos and grace which was inherent in her nature. Miss Veneta as Lady Milford was up to her usual standard of excellence. In the tragic situations, particularly in the scene where Lady Milford raises the curtain of the heroine Louise, she was intensely pathetic. Mr. Harry's Warm was a fine piece of acting. Mr. Kraus gave a good rendering of the young Faust, which was well played and mentioned in terms of praise. The evening Mrs. Seebach will perform the part of Lorie in the play entitled "Dori und Stadi."

STADT THEATRE.—MARTIN FRIEDRICH IN GOUNOD'S "FAUST."—This great work was given last night in this house to a large and enthusiastic audience. The performance was for the benefit of Mrs. Marie Friederich, whose rendition of Margaret (Gretchen), as our German brethren love to call her, after the manner of the great Goethe has gained her such repeated triumphs. The opera was well placed on the stage, the choruses, particularly the male, being well drilled and very effective. Mrs. Friederich was in splendid voice, and sang with sweetness and energy throughout. The garden scene with Faust may be particularly referred to as bringing out her best points in splendid style. She sang the great aria in the act of looking the part with, perhaps, an additional weight. The Mephistopheles of Herr Weinlich was a worthy support, and almost the same may be said of Herr Himmer's First, who was well played and energetically sung, with, however, a weakness for rascals in the upper register. Siebel, the student, by Miss Romer, was very pleasing—her rosy countenance particularly so. The Valentino of Herr Fornes was conscientious and painstaking. The numerous orchestra did justice to the author and gave credit to the accomplished conductor.

NILSSON IN NEWARK.

The great musical event of the season in Newark was the Nilsson concert, at the Opera House there, last evening. The entertainment was in every respect a brilliant success. The programme was varied and pleasing, the artists in excellent voice and spirit, and the audience included all the beauty, intelligence, wealth and refinement of Jersey's chief city. It was feared that Mr. Strakosck's steep figures for admission—four dollars for reserved seats—would dampen the ardor of regular concert-goers; but the crowded assemblage last night fully demonstrated that the great tenor of Sweden will not stand on a question of fifty cents when first class entertainments are provided. The reception accorded the Swedish artist was the grandest of the kind in Newark, and the applause and the very warm character.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

A meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held last evening at Delmonico's, Commodore J. G. Bennett, Jr., presiding. After some discussion the annual regatta was postponed from the 1st to the 23d of June. It was also determined to make a radical change in the mode of measurement for all vessels entering in the contest. A committee was appointed to consider the question of erecting a club house in the city. There was a full attendance of members, and the meeting lasted nearly three hours.